

group insurance market to create affordable kids-only policies.

Shoring up the decline in employer-sponsored health care is one way to help get kids insured. Ten million American children need help. It's time for all of us—in both the private and public section—to pitch in and make sure they get it.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD D. ACTON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Richard D. Acton, a union leader for over 45 years who has worked tirelessly for his members and for his community.

Dick began his union career as a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, Local No. 38. He rapidly earned the respect of his peers, and they chose him for higher union office. Dick rose to treasurer and business manager, a post he held for 21 years.

His fellow union leaders recognized Dick's leadership qualities and elected him to the IBEW International Executive Council in 1979, where he served until 1996. Dick was also elected to the post of executive secretary of the Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation of Labor.

Dick devoted much of his time to improving the lives of his members and the Greater Cleveland community. As president of the United Labor Agency, the social service arm of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers and the Teamsters, Dick led the institution which embodies the generosity and social commitment of the union movement. The United Labor Agency provides programs in strike assistance, job counseling, training, youth job placement, services for laid-off workers, unemployed, and underemployed persons. Of particular note, the United Labor Agency developed a special economic response team that delivered a range of programs for people who were laid off or were subject to plant closing. The program was so successful that it was replicated around the country. The United Labor Agency also provides needed durable medical equipment, and offers programs for senior citizens and retired workers.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the achievements of Dick Acton, who will be honored by his peers on June 11, 1997, for a lifetime of giving, service, and achievement.

TRIBUTE TO EMMA P. URQUHART,
DEACONESS OF CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Emma P. Urquhart, deaconess of Calvary Baptist Church in Paterson, NJ.

A faithful, dedicated, and active member of Calvary Baptist Church, Emma is president of the Senior Missionary Society. As a member

of the Progressive Women of Calvary, she supports the Christian ministries in both these organizations. She is also one of the devotion leaders for the Golden Keys senior group.

Emma is very active in Calvary's bereavement endeavors, whether helping in the kitchen, serving the congregation, or attending to the families spiritual needs during their time of sorrow.

Emma is an encourager to the youth, the sick and shut-in, the entire congregation of Calvary Baptist Church, and the community. She calls upon delinquent and past members, and invites them back to the church.

As part of her missionary duties, Emma visits the sick and shut-in at home, hospitals, and nursing homes. Beyond merely visiting, Emma and her group clean the homes and fix meals for the members who are unable to do so for themselves.

Emma volunteers as a teacher in the Saturday Outreach Program and Vacation Bible School. She supports these groups by preparing and serving refreshments for use during group activities. Emma is also a member of the Music Ministry Committee and is a supporter of the current youth leaders of the group.

Emma has served many years on the Board of Christian Education and on the Calvary Baptist Scholarship Committee. Her belief in the future of our children has led her to faithfully make a regular individual donation to the Calvary Baptist Scholarship Fund.

Emma provides a support role as a current and past member of Calvary's Trustee Group. She is a loyal and dedicated member of the Chancellor choir and actively supports all the programs and events the church sponsors each year, including Women's Day.

Emma religiously dedicates her time in prayer to the growth of Calvary Baptist Church and its programs. This time is not only given at Wednesday prayer service or Saturday morning prayer service but faithfully and regularly at home for the church, its people and its mission as well.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Emma's family and friends, and the congregation of Calvary Baptist Church in recognizing Deaconess Emma P. Urquhart's outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

STATEMENTS BY ALYSSA LEACH
AND SAM HERR, GAILER
SCHOOL, MIDDLEBURY, VT,
REGARDING THE INTERNET
VERSUS THE FIRST AMENDMENT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Gailer School in VT, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. LEACH: Congressman Sanders, the United States government wants to regulate the information available on the Internet via the U.S. Communications Decency Act and Exxon-Garten Communications Decency legislation.

We as adult citizens in the United States believe that this legislation is violating our First Amendment rights to the freedom of expression.

The First Amendment was created by American's founders to protect the individual's rights, two of these rights being freedom of speech and freedom of expression. The CDA is going to be limiting these rights and violating the First Amendment. Is this right? No. The CDA calls for a \$100,000 fine and up to two years in jail for transmitting indecent material over the computer networks.

What is indecent? What is indecent to some may not be some to others. To others it is self-expression which is protected by the First Amendment. Expressing yourself is an American right. It may come in the form of unconventional speech down to pornography, but it is all self-expression.

Americans should be able to speak freely over the Internet about controversial issues such as abortion or sex without fear of prosecution. We are not a free people if we cannot speak freely and share our opinions. As for children, they are under their parents' responsibility for guidance on the Internet. Adult expression should not be prohibited for the protection of children. The government does not parent children, parents parent children.

So I say to you, please protect our rights. The Internet is a wonderful way to express and share our opinion with the world. Don't make us have to be afraid of prosecution if we have unconventional, maybe indecent opinions which we wish to express. If the CDA is passed we will start losing our First Amendment rights. Keep us a free people, free to express ourselves.

Mr. HERR. There are also important technological concerns. Forty percent of the websites on the Internet are located on the hard drives of computers that are physically located outside of any area in which the United States can be said to have jurisdiction and this number is growing. How would the Communications Decency Act prevent children within the United States from accessing information and pictures contained within these sites? In addition, it would be entirely possible for United States citizens to rent space on one of these foreign sites and post any information or pictures that he or she wanted to.

The Communications Decency Act makes it illegal for an Internet service provider such as America Online or Togethernet to provide material that is patently offensive to minors. It is possible for these organizations not directly to provide such information to minors by not carrying it on the Internet service which they control. However, there are many public Internet servers that are available for use by anyone attached to the Internet who state it could not be regulated by the Communications Decency Act. Therefore, any Internet service provider whose users could access any of these servers would be open to prosecution under the Communications Decency Act.

As you can see, Representative Sanders, it is clearly unfair to any Internet service provider and could in fact act to shut down the Internet within the United States whereby denying U.S. citizens access to a valuable tool.

Lastly, because of the way Internet protocols are written there is no way of confirming the age of persons accessing a website or a new server. The fear of prosecution has caused many Internet sites to provide material solely for adult audiences because they have been technically unable to prevent minors from accessing their sites. The Electronic ID is the best quick fix for this problem as minors can get these IDs and there

are so many competing standards that adults cannot access some sites.

We do not object to your controlling what comes through the Internet to your own computer and what your child sees. There are softwares available for just for that purpose. It's low cost and schools can obtain that as well.

Ms. LEACH: Also monitoring what your children are seeing on the Internet is very important. Relating to what the kids are doing on the Internet is important so you know what they are looking at. It is the parents' responsibility just as it is with television to watch what your kid are looking at and whether you want them to see or not to see. It is illegal to do things like yell fire when it is inappropriate but that is a totally different subject, that is a different kind of expression.

Mr. HERR: I would argue that it is their right to yell fire, but they have to face the consequences of their actions which would be prosecution for manslaughter in that case. It is a valid idea from that person's point of view and whoever did the acts that were portrayed on that Internet site would be liable to prosecution under the current laws.

TRIBUTE TO JAN KARSKI

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary and heroic accomplishments of Jan Karski, and to invite my colleagues to join me in commending this man who refused to sit quietly and watch the extermination of millions of Jews during the Holocaust. Mr. Karski risked his life to journey into the heart of the Warsaw ghetto and a concentration camp so that he could effectively detail and then convey the horrors of the Nazi regime to the Allied forces. Through his accounts, he is credited with providing President Franklin D. Roosevelt with the motivation to establish the U.S. War Refugee Board, an organization that saved tens of thousands of Jewish lives toward the end of World War II.

Born in 1914 in Lodz, Poland, Jan Karski joined the Polish underground at the age of 25. He was caught and tortured by the Gestapo but did not divulge any information pertinent to his cause. After being rescued from a prison hospital by members of his underground organization, he disguised himself and snuck into both the Warsaw ghetto and in concentration camp. There he witnessed the emaciation, hopelessness, and subhuman conditions that characterized both by the ghetto and the camp.

Mr. Karski's mission was to gather information and convey these horrors to the outside world. Upon speaking with London authorities in 1942, his frightful accounts were met with disbelief and denial. One member of the Polish National Council, Szmul Zygebojm, insisted upon hearing every detail of the squalor that Karski had witnessed. Zygebojm made a vow to do what he could for his fellow Polish Jews that were still living. A few days after his conversation with Mr. Karski, he committed suicide, despairing, and discouraged that he could not help his homeland.

In July 1943, Mr. Karski met with President Roosevelt to inform him of the atrocities being committed by the Nazis and of Hitler's Final

Solution. he also met with Felix Frankfurter, a member of the U.S. Supreme Court. At Justice Frankfurter's request, Mr. Karski again described the horrors he had seen with his own eyes. After listening quietly, Justice Frankfurter responded, "Mr. Karski, a man like me talking to a man like you must be totally frank. So I must say: I am unable to believe you." The Polish Ambassador jumped to his feet in indignation at having his young representative insulted. Justice Frankfurter explained, "Mr. Ambassador, I did not say this young man is lying. I said I am unable to believe him. There is a difference." Mr. Speaker, one can only imagine the strength Mr. Karski must have possessed to constantly tell his harrowing story, only to be met with disbelief and in some cases denial.

In 1944, Jan Karski wrote the book "Story of a Secret State" detailing his experiences, which became a bestseller. After the war, he moved to the United States where he married, became an American citizen, and received a doctorate from Georgetown University. Mr. Karski went on to a distinguished teaching career at Georgetown. His many honors and awards include the distinction of "Righteous Gentile," bestowed by the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem. He is also an honorary citizen of Israel, the recipient of a Doctorate of Human Letters honoris causa from Georgetown University, the recipient of a special citation by the United Nations, and the recipient of the Order virturi Militair, the highest Polish military decoration.

Mr. Karski's humility is always evident. When visiting the National Holocaust Museum, he came upon the Wall of Righteous, the tribute to non-Jews. He quickly passed the plaque upon which his name was inscribed, instead preferring to seek out the names of his underground comrades. Mr. Karski is quick to point out that "the Jews were abandoned by governments, by church hierarchies, and by societal structures. But they were not abandoned by all humanity." He feels that he is no different from anyone else who tried to ease the plight of the Jewish people. Remarkably, he insists he did "nothing extraordinary."

The true nature of Jan Karski, despite his protestations, is summed up by two men whose words speak for themselves. Shimon Peres said, "a great man is one who stands head and shoulder above his people, a man who, when surrounded by overpowering evil and blind hatred, does all in his power to stem the tide. Karski ranks high in the all-too-brief list of such great and unique personalities who stood out in the darkest age of Jewish history." In the words of Elie Wiesel: "Jan Karski: a brave man? Better: a just man."

Mr. Speaker, once again I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the courage and selflessness of Jan Karski. He is a hero who risked his life for strangers to fulfill what he considered his duty as a human being.

THE CHIEF BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
MARTIN V.B. BOSTETTER, JR.
COURT HOUSE

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to rise today in appreciation of

Chief Bankruptcy Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. and to introduce legislation naming the U.S. Courthouse on South Washington Street in Alexandria in his honor. Chief Judge Bostetter was born on March 11, 1926, in Baltimore, MD, and attended Mount Vernon High School in Fairfax County. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy and then attended the University of Virginia where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree in 1950 and his Latin bachelor of laws degree in 1952.

Since 1952, his entire legal career has occurred within an eight block radius in Old Town Alexandria. He began the practice of law in the city of Alexandria, and in 1953, he was appointed special assistant to the city attorney, serving in the capacity of city prosecutor. He resigned that position in 1957 to become associate judge of the municipal court of the city of Alexandria, where he served for a period of 2 years, resigning in 1959.

Judge Bostetter was appointed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in 1959, and presently serves as U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, having been appointed chief judge on February 1, 1985. He ranks among the longest sitting full-time bankruptcy judges in the United States.

In 1959, Judge Bostetter established the First Bankruptcy Court in Alexandria, in the former Federal District courthouse—the very building he now occupies as chief judge of the Bankruptcy Court for the District of Virginia, 38 years later. He has taken special interest and great pride in the ongoing renovation of this historic building and landmark.

When Judge Bostetter first sat on the bench in 1959, there were approximately nine bankruptcy filings per month and the bankruptcy court had only one employee. He remained the only full time bankruptcy judge in the Alexandria Division from July 1959 until December 1994. During the late 1980's and early 1990's, he handled the caseload of approximately 2½ judges.

During his service on the bench, Chief Judge Bostetter has seen the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia grow to three divisions with 5 full-time judges and staff, 90 employees in its clerk's office and averages of more than 2,600 bankruptcy filings per month. The Alexandria Division where he now sits has two full-time judges, 22 employees and averages approximately 790 bankruptcy filing per month.

Chief Judge Bostetter has been a dedicated and loyal public servant serving the people of Virginia faithfully with honor, integrity, and distinction during his tenure as a bankruptcy judge. He has fulfilled his duties with a strong sense of fairness and pragmatism, while at the same time adhering to the constraints imposed by the bankruptcy code and related case law. Moreover, he has set very high standards for the lawyers who practice before him making those lawyers better prepared and more effective advocates for their respective client's interests.

In addition to his responsibilities as a bankruptcy judge, Chief Judge Bostetter has served as a member of the Committee on Court Administration of the Judicial Conference of the United States from July 1, 1982, until it was dissolved by reorganization of the Judicial Conference in 1987. On October 16, 1984, he was elected by the Judicial Center, serving in that position until September 1987. He is a former member of the Transition Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy to